He Will Have Nothing to Do With an Oathbound Secret Society Under Suspicion
-Inclined to Favor Higher License Jerome Offers Services as Investigator - Association Men Say Other Saloon keepers Bribe the Police, but We Don't.

Mayor Low refused yesterday to budge from his stand, that he will not receive a committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association to talk about higher license fees, without an explanation about the "\$3,000,000 fund" which he has heard that the association raises yearly. He sent this letter to Secretary George F. Gminder of the asso-

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 19. From the published accounts of the meeting at which you were appointed, I had, perhaps, obtained a wrong impres-sion. If, as you think, I have mistaken the purpose for which you wish to see me you have missed the point of my letter.
You complain that it is not fair to ask

you to disprove persistent rumors, and argue that, despite this, you are entitled to ask me my views upon a question of State policy that affects the city of New York only as it affects the rest of the State. As a matter of fact, I do not think that such a right exists without limitation, for the Mayor of th city has to protect the city's interests at every turn. If he is to be involved in every disputed question of State policy, his power to protect the city is sure to be sensibly les sened. As long as the Mayor confines him-self to city questions, or to State questions upon which he can voice the general sent: upon which he can voice the general sent-ment of the city his influence in his proper

sphere remains unimpaired.

But I had another motive than this for writing to you as I did, which is not affected by your let In my first message to the Board of Alder men, in January, 1902, I devoted myself wholly to the subject of blackmail. I offered

to cooperate with every citizen in trying to bring this baleful practice to an end, and I

bring this baleful practice to an end, and I begged for the cooperation of the citizens in effort to break it up.

The Police Department has been racked from stem to stern in the effort to punish and to prevent the taking of blackmail for the sale of illegal privileges. I cannot fairly assume this attitude to the police and at the same time be indifferent to anything that relates to the giving of the bribes which it is believed that the police have been taking in the next.

The rumers to which I refer, if they are well grounded, reveal your association as not enly having paid blackmail when under compulsion to do so, but as either doing it or pulsion to do so, but as either doing it or attempting to do it now, despite the public invitation of the Mayor to cooperate with him in breaking it up.

If this be so, your association is one of the main obstacles to a complete reform of the main obstacles to a complete reform of the police force and ene of the principal tempters of the members of the force—so many of whom are trying to do their duty faithfully. If such practices were easily capable of proof, they could be easily broken up. As they are not, I think I am not only at liberty, but constrained, to take cognizance of rumors that bear upon this subject. Still, in order that my attitude may not seem to you to be wholly arbitrary, nor wholly based on rumors, let me ask your attention to the following report of a trial in the Court of Special Sessions last

year:
In the trial of Adolph Pfaffman, a bartender in John Christensen's saloon, on March 7, 1902, after Christensen had testified that he was a member of the local branch of your organization, he was asked these questions by Mr. District Attorney Jerome:
Q. You are vice-president of the local in the Twentieth precinct? A. Yes, sir.
Q. This association is a secret one, isn't it: that is, its members are bound by oath?
A. Yes, sir.

What kind of a place do you keep! Q. What kind of a place do you keep?
A. I keep a regular hotel, combined with a restaurant; rooms and everything.
Q. Prior to the arrest of the bartender did you attend a meeting of your association?
A. Well, we generally have a meeting on the third day of the month there, and we also had a special meeting that month.
Q. Did you attend that special meeting?
A. I did

A. I did.

Q. Now, are any minutes kept at those meetings? A. Well, must I answer those questions? I am duty bound by oath.

Q. Well, I will waive the minutes. As a matter of fact, they do not keep any. But was there not introduced at that meeting a resolution in substance to this effect; that hereafter business be done in the old way? A. Well, there was a rule—if I must answer the question—there was no resolution; there was an argument upon it, and I took the stand that we should support the administration and not—

ampairn.

Q is that the position you took before the ocal; that they should not pay money to the solice?

A. That is the position I took.

Q. And you opposed any understanding that would result in the payment by the ocal of money to the police for the privilege of keeping open, is that it?

A. Well, I didn't pacety oppose it, but gave my views, and thought that as a powerful liquor dealers' mice we should try to stop it. That was my way of it.

on we should try to stop if. That was your long after that was your barder arrested? A Well, about two or we wask. I don't exactly remember to the was arrested on Feb. 3 or Feb. 9. The was arrested on Feb. 3 or Feb. 9. The was arrested on Feb. 3 or Feb. 9. The was well as the standard of the testimony Mr. Justice Himstermant of what has been going on in this years we would be unwilling to admit your was we would be unwilling to admit the were as stupid as to not have such owingse, and we have administered the win the face of it; but we are glad to have a condition of things that has prevailed re, and is probably now prevailing un-

here, and is probably now prevailing incoverage.

It is true that this trial took place a year
ago; but it reveals one branch of your organization as then not only declining to stop
the payment of blackmail, not with standing
the known wish of the Mayor for help in putting as end to it, but, perhaps, also, as conalving at the tunishment of one of its own
members who was brave smouth to wish to
also the part of a good estimant for the vicepresident of one of your own lessels with the
following southerner from your letter to me of
farch its "Whatever may be done by individuals throughout this city we do not
know but this organization, as an organization, is, and will continue to be, absolutely
approach to the payment of blackmail to the
maling or any other public officer.

This leatmont also reveals four organization as an each bound accret society. What
is their phosis your business, let me see, that
to examinate such a precentions? It is in the
face of leatmont like this that you are asked
to dispose of rithures that the on all future
with much textiments.

o dispipe of Filtrer that sure on all futry with much tentitions? To continue, therefore if, as extreme who are an incidence, the wind prochimitate, you want to any interest of the wind to continue, you want to any interest of the wind to make you at the process of the process of the future of the future of the future of the future formation and of the continue, announcedly a secure, asthetament market; until the manufacture of the future of the

PROME OFFERS SO INVESTIGATE After searling this inter Bistrict Attention

WHO BARRO FORDER OF AMBIECOPERS CARE!

At more semalised than after the Christonesses standard thanks was a sensell of periodical to Cange Faculty To acquisite previous appropriate special appropriate special appropriate special appropriate special appropriate special appropriate particles a special appropriate for the blass of action acquisition of action accounts. The blass of action accounts the blass of action accounts to the blass of action accounts to the facility was trivial at finite processes. The blass of action accounts to the processes of the blass of action accounts to the processes of the blass of action accounts to the period at the blass of the

the force and fined \$1,000 upon conviction of neglect of duty.

"I do not think that the Mayor would deny that the decision ordering the mere reprimand was written in his office," said a man yesterday. "I do not think that Col. Partridge, who was then Police Commissioner, would deny it. It is likely that he would refuse to discuss it. As a matter of fact Col. Partridge did not have a free foot in the Foody trial at any stage of the game."

"WE PAY NO BLACKMAIL"-LINDINGER. President Fritz Lindinger of the Liquor Dealers' Association said yesterday that the association would probably take some action on Mayor Low's attack this after-

action on Mayor Low's attack this afternoon.

"Personally," he said, "I was never more
astonished in my life than when I learned
of Mayor Low's attitude. Now I like Mr.
Low and I know he is an educated man, but
the best I can say of his present position is
that he is very badly misguided by some
one. I am ready to say that this organization is not paying money for police protection. The Mayor intimates that the association is trying to pay it to the police now.
Why, did anybody ever hear of anything
so absurd? It stands to reason that if we
were inclined to pay blackmail at all we
wouldn't do it unless some one came to us
and said we'd have to pay it or quit business
—and the police aren't doing that by a long
shot.

shot.

"What is more, I'll make an offer. If the Mayor can bring one reputable man forward who will say that I ever paid a cent of blackmail, either of my own accord or in company with anybody else, I will give \$5,000 to any charity in this city. All I ask is one witness. He needn't have anybody to corroborate his story.

OTHER FELLOWS PAY BLACKMAIL. "We aren't trying to demoralize the police. We don't want to pay blackmail and we aren't paying any. There is some paid, but if Judge Jerome were Mayor he'd know right away where to get the people who pay it and to put an end to the business. It is being paid by people outside, of our organization.

"Mayor Low would do better if he'd spend his time trying to make the police better instead of trying to induce us to offer proof that we are not blackmallers. Now, I voted for the fusion ticket last election and I hustled like thunder to get a second of the state of the fusion ticket last election and I hustled like thunder to get a second of the state that ticket I get a election and I hustled like thunder to get my friends to vote that ticket. I get a lot of them to do it, too. And when we go to the Mayor to oppose a bill that means a big license tax for us he tells us to prove that we aren't felons. We called on him as gentlemen and as men representing an organization of 20,000 dealers of this State and 7,000 dealers right here in Manhattan and The Bronx. He shuts his door and says he can't talk to us because he's heard that we pay blackmail.

and says he can't talk to us because he's heard that we pay blackmail.

"Well, let him go on record. That's what we want now. Just let him say all he can. We shan't ask him for help again because even if he changed his mind and supported us nobody would pay any attention to what he said. Let him get on record. There'll be a reckoning by and by."

"ON COURSE BY ACTIVALLIE PAD"."—TERLIERY

OF COURSE BLACKMAIL IS PAID"-TERULSKY Morris Tekulsky, who was formerly president of the association, said that the Mayor didn't understand the conditions and that his administration was not "on

and that his administration was not on the level, anyway."

"Of course, blackmail is paid," he said, "but if the Mayor knew his business he could stop the graft right away. He can't stop it, however, by putting in green police officers who are greedier after the graft than the old ones. As for the association being a secret organization, that's all right. Of course it's secret. We don't want our business discussed over every bar in town."

MAYOR INCLINED TO FAVOR HIGHER LICENSE MAYOR INCLINED TO PAVOR HIGHER LICENSE Mayor Low wrote a second letter yester-day explaining that he is inclined to favor the higher liquor tax. He sent it to Henry Fuehrer, president of the German-Ameri-can Citizens' League, who had written to him to learn where he stood. It is as

the higher liquor tax. He sent it to Henry Fuehrer, president of the German-American Citizens' League, who had written to him to learn where he stood. It is as follows:

DEAR Sin: Your letter of March 20 is at hand. You ask me to define my attitude toward a State bill, such as the Court of Appeals has decided does not need to come before the Mayor. That is, to say the Mayor has no official relation to it. I have not been consuited, either as to the policy of the excise bill pending at Albany, nor as to its detail; but I avail of this opportunity to give expression to my personal opinions on the subject, in deference to the great interest manifested by you and others.

I think the bill must be looked upon, primarily as a revenue measure. It is evidently framed, not from the excise point of view, but from the point of view of increasing the revenues of the State. Let us examine it first, therefore, from that point of view. The city pays, by direct taxation, about two-thirds of the State tax, and it also pays substantially two-thirds of the excise tax that is paid to the State tax, and it also pays substantially two-thirds of the State tax, and it also pays substantially two-thirds of the state that the excise tax now yields about \$12,000,000 all told, and that the new bill would yield \$18,000,000 all told, and that the new bill would yield \$18,000,000 all told, and the proposed law, one-half, or \$9,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State were to raise by direct taxation \$4,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State were to raise by direct taxation \$4,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State were to raise by direct taxation \$4,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State were to raise by direct taxation \$4,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State were to raise by direct taxation \$4,000,000, and two-thirds of the \$4,000,000, on \$2,000,000. The first thing to notice is that, if the State is the tollar than the license for the same sum in each

this limit.
These are my personal views upon this subject but because the pending bill involves primarily a question of State pottey. I do not feel called upon to urse them upon the Legislature. Yours very truly.

Saint Low, Mayer.

Bosycov, March 23. In the suit of Mary Caliaban against Mrs. Jack Gardner, which was tried several weeks ago, the Court to-day awarded damages of \$10 to the The suit was brought because of a dog late maximized by the plaintiff one day which she was passing the Back Buy

they when ohe was passing the Back Bay paints.
The defence was that the dog did not belong to hise functions facusing Presides, who is a produce of the defeatedness and have formed of the defeatedness that he may there exists a the paintain that inflicted the stripery. The familiation that its inflicted the stripery. The familiation is the greating the place where President contains a parenting the place where President content of the skings rule at her mad had have been greated that they are not the striper of the ships rule at the parenting that have been described that they are the ships of the ships for a historian parenting the ships for a historian parenting the ships for a historian parenting the ships for a historian still had sectionables to any about the same of the dog and sold she did not higher the shape to make the same she did not be statistical that

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REFORM BEGUN IN STREETS.

CAPT. PIPER AT WORK ON THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

Doing One Thing at a Time-Instructors at Broadway and Canal; 5th Avenue and 42d St.—Cruiser Cabmen—No Cut-Off Crossings-Cops Must Report.

Deputy Police Commissioner Alexander Ross Piper is rapidly evolving an epochmarking event in the police administration of New York. He is the first head of the Police Department who has intelligently and earnestly set about the solution of the congestion-of-traffic problem in the streets of New York.

At the instance of Mayor Low he went

to London recently to study the methods in use in that great metropolis, where it is generally admitted that vehicular movement in the streets is better managed than anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Piper went to England with letters of introduction which threw wide open for him all avenues of information on the subject he had in hand. From Mayor Low he had a letter to Sir Marous Samuels Lord Mayor of London, and from Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to this country, he had a letter to Gen. Sir Edward Bradford, the London Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Both Gen. Bradford and the Lord Mayor used their great power to the utmost to put Mr. Piper in contact with the great facts of London street traffic regulation.

Gen. Bradford gave him a letter to Capt Bowen, head of the police of the city, with the request that the chief superintendent be designated to go with the visitor to the most congested parts of London and furnish him with every facility for studying the problem as there handled.

Mr. Piper is a man of quick observation and gifted with a mind that draws swift and lucid conclusions from what he sees He came back from England with a mass of thoroughly digested facts in his possession and with very clear views as to just how far London methods could and could not be applied to conditions existing in New It is upon these views he is now acting

in untangling the traffic in the streets of New York from the chaos in which it has been permitted by negligence, or worse, to drift, and putting it on a basis worthy of American civilization.

"The subject of a revision of the rules of the road," said Mr. Piper yesterday, has been taken up by the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Joseph Oatman of the Twenty-ninth has introduced an ordinance bearing on the subject and Mr. Eno, of the Rider and Driver, has also submitted a set of rules. I understand that Mr. Oatman's rules have been approved substantially with a few of those suggested by Mr. Eno interpolated among them.

"I have been requested by the Committee

on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen, to report to them my views on these rules now before that body for discussion, and I expect to do so in a letter which I will send in on Wednesday next.

\*The conditions here are bad in many ways and I am in hopes that the observa tions I made in London may be of value in handling this subject. One of the radical evils here is that too many wagons are allowed to stand along the curb in direct violation of existing ordinances. In fact, nearly all the abuses are the result of violation of existing ordinances. "It is not so much lack of laws as the lack

of enforcement which is the cause of the trouble. Of course, judgment must be used in fixing the time limit of a wagon standing at the curb. The law says a reasonable time and the courts have interpreted 'a reasonable time' to mean five minutes. But in loading safes or similar heavy articles five minutes is an absurdly short time. It is a case where judgment must be used, just as are many other of the constantly occurring problems of traffic movement. But this loitering of

traffic movement. But this loitering of wagons at curbs is one of the great existing evils and one that will come in for vigorous treatment.

"Beginning last Monday we have had in operation at Canal street and Broadway and at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue a system which will be extended to other badly congested centres as rapidly as possible. I am going ahead doing one thing at a time—instructing patrolmen in detail. If a long string of rules is fired at the patrolman in one volley the result is that none of the rules is observed. I have made a corps of five instructors with Roundsman David Costigan—who has lived in London and knows London methods—at their head.

"At Canal street and Broadway and at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue

Forty-second street and Fifth avenue four policemen are stationed, one at each corner, with an instructor in the centre of

corner, with an instructor in the centre of
the street, making five in all.

"The plan adopted at these points and
which will be extended throughout the city
is a simple one, but effective. We hold up
the east and west traffic on Canal street and
Forty-second street at times of congestion
back of the foot passenger crossings.
Then, when Broadway and Fifth avenue are
relieved, we hold up the traffic on those
thoroughfares, also back of the foot passenger crossings, until Canal street and
Forty-second street are relieved.

"This prevents the hopeless tangles of

about the Waldorf entrance. The law provides that persons so driving in the street must go to the end of the block to turn

must go to the end of the block to turn around.

There is one thing noticeable in the London streets, and that is the almost total absence of bales, barrels and packing boxes in front of stores. This piling up of goods on our sidewalks is one of the great abuses here, and it is going to be stopped, or at all events brought within much stricter regulation than has existed. I expect to hold the patrolman about such establishments personally responsible for this matter, just as I shall hold him personally responsible for the observance of the Street Cleaning regulations—the removal of ash cans as soon as they are emptied and so forth. If the patrolman does not do this he will go, that is all.

as they are emptied and so forth. If the patrolman does not do this he will go, that is all.

"It is the merchants, however, and not the policemen, who are to blame in this respect. Some of the very men who come here or write here howling they loudest because gambling is not suppressed are those who are grossly violating the laws every day of their lives by having the sidewalks in front of their stores blooked with their merchandise. They not only do that, but they corrupt the policemen by giving them weekly tips to see nothing and say nothing. They think we do not know these things, which is where the make a mistake. Hereafter charges will be filed against patrolmen who do not keep their sidewalks clear, as the law requires.

"Then there is another crying evil, and that is the practice of the Highway Department giving contractors the privilege of using one-third of the street for the storage of their building materials. This is a matter that must be changed if we are going to have proper traffic freedom in our streets. In London the most that is permitted to a contractor or builder is one-half of the passageway on the sidewalk. That is the way we should have things here, compelling the builder to keep his bricks and so forth within the fenced-in premises on which he is at work.

"I have been very much gratified at the way truckmen, motormen and drivers generally have fallen in with our efforts to disentangle the traffic confusion. It is very seldom that the policemen have to insist harshly on their orders being obeyed. The drivers, as a rule, are intelligent enough to know that the regulations are for their benefit and to fall in with them cheerfully.

"I have also received many letters from citizens which are very encouraging—one from Mr. L. C. Weir, president of the Adams Express Company; from a number of coal men and here is one from Mr. A. R. Shattuck, president of the Automobile Club, who writes: 'Yes, I was very much pleased in watching the very excellent work of the four policemen at Forty-second street

HELD FOR TRYING TO SWINDLE. Two Alleged Confidence Men From

City Arrested in Boston. Boston, March 23.-Two New York men giving the names of Walter B. McBride and John B. Adams, were arrested this afternoon on charges of attempting to obtain \$5,000 by false pretences and representa-tions from N. W. Johnson. According to Chief Inspector Watts, Adams is an old time confidence man and hotel beat, who was arrested here in 1881 when travelling with Ike Vail, the noted confidence man, under the name of John Reilly. Not much is known about McBride, but Chief Watte says he was onee arrested in New York.

The police say that the prisoners tried to bring about the sale of 30,000 shares of stock in the St. Marie Copper Mining Company, upon representations that the purchaser could more than double his money by disposing of it to a man in New York, who they said would pay a certain sum far in excess of the purchase price, for every share he could get. Telegrams signed by Harry B. Spalding and A. A. Haven, sent from New York, indicating an eagerness to buy the stock of this company, were found in the possession of Adams.

According to Chief Watts, advertise-

ments have been inserted in New York and Boston newspapers by either McBride or Adams, seeking persons with spare cash to become partners in a deal by which a large amount of money could be made. A Boston lawyer answered the advertisematter before Chief Watts. A job to catch the men was arranged. Inspector McCaus-

matter before Chief Watts. A job to catch the men was arranged. Inspector McCausland went see McBride and represented himself as F. W. Johnson, a farmer anxious to make some money. McBride then told him that he knew of a man in Salem, John B. Adams, who would sell 10,000 shares of the copper stock for 60 cents a share and that an option on 20,000 shares at the same price could be secured.

Chief Watts says McBride told Johnson that the stock could be sold in New York for about \$1.70 a share and showed the alleged telegrams signed by Haven and Spalding as proof that what he said was true. Adams was introduced as the man wishing to dispose of his stock. Adams and McBride were arrested at the lawyer's office this afternoon, where they had gone to put the deal through.

Two certificates, one for 10,000 and the other for 20,000 shares, on the St. Marie Company' were found in the possesson of Adams. They were made out to Charles B. Fuller and were signed by M. W. Wilson, secretary, and James Story, president of the company. The certificates place the mine near Cheyenne, Wyo. Numerous replies to the advertisements from business men of good standing were found, indicating that there are plenty of people here eager to get rich quick.

thoroughfares, also back of the foot passenger crossings, until Canal street and Forty-second street are relieved.

"This prevents the hopeless tangles of vehicles on both streets and it lets pedestrians move along about their bisiness without reference to what the vehicles in the streets are doing, something with which they should not be made to suffer.

"Another thing we do that helps wonderfully is to make the heavier vehicles, the trucks and the big wagons, keep close along the curb, leaving the middle of the street open to the lighter vehicles, which are keep close along the curb, leaving the middle of the street open to the lighter vehicles, which are keep close along the curb, leaving the middle of the street open to the lighter vehicles, which are kept on a brisk go by the policemen irrespective of the alow movement of the heavy trucks. Formerly the light vehicles were all mixed up with the trucks and the speed of all was limited to the speed of the showest moving trucks in the procession.

"Another litting we are doing is to stop out of streetings." For inclusive, a truck is coming down the west side of francis alread and sand and the streets and street in both disreadings. For inclusive, a truck is coming down the west side of francis alread and then cross over, thus excellent of control of the streets and then cross over, thus excellent of the firm of honovan a Medium process flowed in the side of francis. The up and the streets are the scatter of from the control of the firm of honovan a Medium process flowed in the side of francis.

"The native true is the middle of the street and then cross over, thus excellent of the firm of honovan a Medium process flowed in the side of francis from the side of francis. The side of the side

DRIVING OFF THE FISH CARTS ONLY A BEGINNING.

Major Woodbury Would Have Markets Provided for All Street Venders—Li-censed Pediers Enough in Manhattan and Bronx for Parade 34 Miles Long. An event which will mark the progress of

the movement to abolish the street-pedler nuisance in New York will be the opening of the fish market at Attorney and Rivington on and after Monday no fish will be sold from any wagon or cart or by any pedlers in Manhattan except at that market. There are, it is estimated, 250 fish pedlers who have sold their goods from carts in the past, creating a nuissace and being in themselves a menace to health. At the new market there will be room for 125 to 150 stalls. For the privilege of selling there the pedlers may draw lots. The surplus will have to go out of business, for they will not be allowed to hawk their stuff through the streets.

The market will open at 4 o'clock in the morning and will be closed at 2 in the afternoon. Then the Street Cleaning De-partment will flush it out, and by 4 o'clock

it ought to be dry, clean and sanitary.

The sale of fish in the streets has been one of the unhealthful things which New York has permitted in violation of the health ordinances. The sanitary code forbids the sale of meat or fish outside of shops or stores.

"New York can never be made a clean

and healthful city until the street pedler s driven out of existence," Major John McGaw Woodbury, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday. "The estab-lishment of the fish market is only one of the measures which the city ought to take to protect itself. The pushcart pedler must go. He has no place in a progressive municipality. His business threatens the health of the community. Even under the restraints which the police, the Health Department and the Street Cleaning Department put on him, he is an eyesore and a cause of filth If we ever have an epidemic of disease on the East Side it will be the fault of the pushcart. It is the source of filth and the breeder of bacilli. New York must be rid of the

Last Side side it will be the fault of the predier of bacilli. New York must be rid of the pedler.

"Our streets are littered with the garbage from the fruit and vegetable pedlers, and the eternal vigilance of all authority cannot stop them. Therefore they must be put out of the streets.

"Around the approaches to the new East River bridge the city has abundant space for public markets for the East Side, where the pushcart pedlers can be rounded up and allowed to sell there and nowhere else. The fish market, which takes that abomination the fish pedler from the streets, costs the city nothing. Let the city establish markets for all such dealers—places where their refuse can be cleaned away promptly and not be allowed to menace health. That is the only solution of the problem of a clean and healthful East Side.

"If public markets at the bridge approach will not suffice, then the city can well afford to establish markets in other parts of the city rather than to continue to endure the pedlers.

"The pushcarts obstruct the streets, occupy the sidewalks and the stoopline and diagrace our city. There is no excuse for it. No one will suffer by the grouping of these venders in public markets, where cleanliness can be enforced. The poor will be able to buy as cheaply, and if it means a slight inconvenience to a few that they are not able to buy as cheaply, and if it means a slight inconvenience to a few that they are not able to buy as their doors, they will have the compessation of more sanitary surroundings.

Dr. Woodbury said that the pedlers had begun to sell meat from their carts, and the careful watchfulness of his men was necessary to prevent this violation of law. Meat and poultry carted about town exposed to sun and dust have been sold annong the poorer people of the East Side. The offal has been cast into the gutters to breed hacellil and the flesh has been sold in a tainted condition.

In the spots on the East Side where the pushcarts are most abundant Dr. Woodbury's investigators have gathered bacilly in c

bury's investigators have gathered bacilli in colonies of alarming size. These are the growth from the putrescence of the garbage from the fruit, vegetable and fish carts. To rid Manhattan of this constant danger

To rid Manhattan of this constant danger the pedlers of all classes must be kept from the streets.

Men and women whose lives do not bring them close to the life of the lower East Side have no idea of the extent of the pushcart business. In three years the number of carts and men employed in the business has doubled and the volume of trade has increased in the same way.

There are now 11,000 licensed pushcart pedlers in Manhattan and The Bronx. Fully 1,000 more manage to do business without taking out licenses. Each licensed pushcart man gets a badge and a document as well. Sometimes one pedler uses the badge, while another is equipped with the paper.

the paper.

Of horse and wagon pediers the number now licensed is 607, while 9,888 men have licenses to sell from baskets. That makes 21,500 actually licensed pediers

have licenses to sell from baskets. That makes 21,500 actually licensed pediers doing business in the streets every day.

If all the licensed pushcart men were formed in a single line, allowing ten feet for each man and his wagon, the procession would be twenty-one miles long. The horse-and-wagon pediers in close formation would string along about two miles more, while the basket men, each occupying four feet, would make four-fifths of a mile, a parade twenty-four miles long, and every foot of it menacing public health.

When the movement against the pushcart pedier is discussed some persons get a false idea that to abolish the pedier will be to deprive a lot of men of a means of livelihood, said General Inspector Shanton of the Street Cleaning Department, who is the chief of the crusade. That is a mistake. Most of the men are ablebodied and could make at least \$1 a day at manual labor, which is more than the average of their profits in this business. They would thus earn more for their families and would be better of themselves. They would thus earn more for their staff would get a better grade of stuff for the same or nearly the same, prices from cleaner establishments. And above that is the measurements and above that is the measurements and having unwholesome stuff peddied to the people. New Fore is able to supply public markets for the pediers to do a legitimate huminess, where the state of and where constant inspection, where no species contained or tainted star oan te marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed and where cleantliness can be invested on the marketed on

Special Casts Despute to The Street Com-Capatellants. March 28.—The lark Com-soudent Marchard, which was supposed there teen lost on a voyage from Leith Activery, was towed in here protecting the had been missing since the storms of

Tweise-partoid William Twigg of space Fallon means, Bronchipe, was pinging with lineaus Lindy, 8 pages old, of the Reset account in france of 1900 Painter account in

What's the difference?

by physicians in the treatand dyspepsia.

.. WATER .. Insist on having the Genuine

is a certain cure for all is charged water containdisorders arising from im- ing absolutely no medipaired digestion and is used cinal properties and is manufactured with marble ment of gout, rheumatism dust and sulphuric acid. ANALYSIS made by NATURAL ALKALINE FRASER & Co., 9th Av-

enue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

230 Broadway, N. W.



sire to reach Washington undiscovered by

reporters. tained leave of absence and was on his way to Washington to clear up that shooting affray. Report from Liberia say that he has been recalled. On the way over on the steamer Dr. Crossland fell on the stairs and dislocated the same arm that was dislocated in a tussle that he ned with Fauikner before that in which the shooting occurred. This laid him up in bed for five

days of the voyage.

According to the reports which have preceded Minister Crossland there have been high jinks in Monrovia owing to troubles which he had there with Faulkner and others, and pistol and razor incidents were becoming commonplace. Minister Crossland in a report he sent to Washington after the shooting said Faulkner was a bad man and had tried to kill him without reason

after the shooting said Faulkner was a bad man and had tried to kill him without reason, and that he had shot Faulkner in self-defence. Faulkner, in a letter he sent The Syn, declared that Crossland had insulted his wife.

Minister Crossland was very indignant at this accusation last night, and then to prove how bad a man Faulkner was he exhibited a sear on his wrist which he said Faulkner had caused with a rezor. Crossland said he did not care to discuss the matterfully until after he had been to Washington, whither he said he was going to tel Secretary May all about it.

"I want to deny," said Crossland, "that I insulted this man Faulkner's wife or acted unbecomingly in either a private or official capacity while I was in Monrovia. My recall would have been asked for if I was to blame. As it is, I have here a photograph of the Prosident of Liberia which he gave me just before I left sed on which he gave me just before I left sed on which he has written. To my very good friend.

"When I went to Motrovia this man Faulkner had hired part of a house owned by a man named Hill for the telephone exchange of which he had charge. He lived there with his wife. After we moved in the same building we paid rant to him which he should have turned over to Hill, the owner, but he didn't Instead, he kept it, and besides that on the strength of our bailing there he ordered goods from Liverpool as though they were for the legation and thus excapsed paying duty.

Finally a new loase was drawn up by which we because sole tenants, and which provessation whipped out his rand and thus excapsed paying duty.

Finally a low loase was drawn up by which we because sole tenants, and which a strength of our bailing there he ordered goods from Liverpool as though they were for the legation and thus excapsed paying duty.

Finally a low loase was drawn up by which we because sole tenants, and when the strength of our bailing my arm. That was the first stand.

The correct certice for large meets of the telephone. If obvious

I told her I was done with him. Finally one day she came down to the legation office and said that her husband wanted to see me. I went upstairs and found him waiting for me. He had his razor and made a rush for me. I knocked his razor out of his hand and then he got my head under his arm

out of his hand and then he got my head under his arm.

"He tried to pick up his razor, and seeing that my life was in danger I managed to get my revolver out and shot him three times. After Faulkner got well I was warned that he and his friends were going to kill me on sight. Faulkner went around armed with a revolver. After the shooting I was invited to dinners and respected by the officials and it is not true that my recall has been asked for."

Ellis said that he was not concerned in the shooting, although he was in Monrovia at the time.

Missionary Guest of Converts' League. Five hundred members of the Converts' League, composed of converts to the Catho lic faith, assembled at the Catholic Clu last night at their semi-annual reception and meeting. Father James J. Flood, the active furction make for remaining Farley. The guest of honor and the grater of the evening was Father Albert Stroebele. the South American missionary, of his labors in St. Andrews Providence.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

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Evening, at 8 o'Clock, Water Colors

Samuel Colman, N. A., Together With His Private Collection of Works of Artists of the Barbizon School and Others,

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